

## FRENCH CABINET BEATEN, QUILTS

Loses Vote of Confidence After Electoral Reform Debate.

TALLY IS 123 TO 161

Clemenceau Adds a New Scalp to His Large Collection.

GETS THE LAST SPEECH

Opposition Based on Wish to Hit Briand and Embarass Poincare.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.  
Paris, March 18.—Premier Briand and his Cabinet resigned to-day after defeat in the Chamber of Deputies on a vote of confidence by 123 ayes to 161 nays. This added another scalp to former Premier Clemenceau's large collection.

Electoral reform with proportional representation and the representation of minorities is now the question which brings President Poincare face to face with his first ministerial crisis. The last six Ministries have accepted this principle, and it was one of the main questions before the country in the general elections of 1910.

When President Poincare was Premier he pledged himself to carry out the programme. The result of his efforts was a bill in which the quotient from the number of electors divided by the number of seats gave the right to every party to as many seats as the number of times they polled the quotient. Intricate regulations were drawn up disposing of the remaining votes.

The bill reached the Senate in November. The committee appointed to consider the measure reported directly against it, favored the "scrutin de liste" as against the existing "scrutin d'arrondissement" and insisted on retaining the majority system.

It was unwilling that a candidate should be elected in one division with three votes while another elsewhere might be rejected with 60,000. The report declared that the French mind was too logical to accept such a system. The Senate discussed the committee's report for three days in full debate.

Briand's Eloquent Appeal.

Premier Briand spoke in the Chamber this afternoon and used all his great eloquence to win over an antagonistic assembly. He devoted most of his speech to an attempt to demonstrate that election reform was a republican plank and is not reactionary, as one of the chief arguments has been the advantage it would give a compact reactionary party like the royalists over the divided republican sections. He quoted former Premier Combes's early speeches favoring the reform and said that thirty-four of forty-eight by-elections since 1910 had favored the reform.

M. Clemenceau, with the skill of an old parliamentary hand, obtained the position of winding up the debate. He urged the simplicity of the present system.

Premier Briand then made the question a vote of confidence in the Government. When the vote was announced M. Briand rendered the resignation of the Ministry, as the Senate showed no wish to meet the Chamber in a compromising spirit. It is certain that the opposition was based on a wish to turn down Briand and embarrass President Poincare. The leaders of to-day's fight were those who opposed President Poincare's election as President.

The present talk as to what will be done is divided between a temporary Ministry under M. Etienne Doumer, which will be charged with passing the military measures for three years service instead of two years, and the appropriation of 220,000,000 francs, or \$34,000,000, for national defense, and the possibility of President Poincare dissolving the Chamber, for which action he is compelled to obtain the approbation of the Senate. This latter might be refused on account of the seriousness of the foreign situation.

Only Two Precedents.

There are only two precedents for the Senate being responsible for the fall of a Ministry. These were the upsetting of the Tirard Ministry in 1899 and the Harcourt Cabinet in 1896.

M. Briand never spoke in such a brilliant manner as he did to-day and the general opinion is that he would have obtained a majority, but M. Clemenceau intervened at the right moment and the Cabinet fell.

The *Matin* in commenting on the situation says the crisis which has been opened is a grave one. The two houses are at grips. The Senate does not wish the representation of minorities which the Chamber voted. The Chamber does not wish the scrutin de liste which the Senate committee proposes. Each condemns the scrutin de liste.

The *Figaro* says the country will learn with amazement of Premier Briand's resignation. It will with difficulty retain its indignation against the Senate, which at a perilous hour when the extreme conflict was becoming more and more heated, allowed itself to be dragged into the train of the rancorous who conducted at Versailles and provoked the disgraced departure of "our great minister of internal reorganization and national defense."

The article concludes: "Their work cannot be destroyed because the man who prepared it with them who decided it and will maintain it and will remain at the Elysee Palace for the next seven years."

Completed January 21.

The Cabinet was completed on January 21, three days after Aristide Briand, the Minister of Justice, accepted the Premiership offered him by President Poincare. When President Poincare took office he asked the Cabinet to remain.

M. Briand endeavored to retain as many members of the old Cabinet as possible, but had to find fresh occupants for the four important ministries of Foreign Affairs, War, Marine and Jus-

## WHITE OBLIGATIONS

There are two kinds of obligations—black and white obligations and white obligations.

Black and white obligations are those which are embodied in the provisions of a contract.

White obligations are those which prompt a man or an organization to live up to the spirit of a contract instead of seeking to profit by spunging technicalities.

We owe our success to the fact that we never fail in either.

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The Cabinet was constituted as follows: Minister and Minister of the Interior, M. Briand; Justice, M. Balthou; Public Instruction, M. Steeg; War, M. Etienne; Marine, M. Baudin; Foreign Affairs, M. Jonnart; Finance, M. Klotz; Colonies, Jean Morel; Agriculture, M. David; Commerce, M. Guichard; Public Works, Jean Dupuy; and Labor, M. Besnard.

The Cabinet, one of the shortest lived of many short lived French Cabinets, accomplished little of national significance. The most important question confronting it was that of increasing the size of the army. The extreme measures adopted by Germany in matters of national defense made this question one of extreme significance for France.

Eugene Etienne, Minister of War, introduced in the Chamber of Deputies the three years military service bill, raising the term of citizens in the army from two to three years. The Government openly took the attitude that this measure was necessary and inevitable. In defending the bill M. Etienne said it signified "the immutable purpose of France to live strong and free and to remain mistress of her own destinies."

A step toward cementing the entente with Russia was the appointment of M. Neophile as Ambassador to St. Petersburg. Theophile, who was Minister of Foreign Affairs during the Russian-Japanese war, has always been outspoken in his belief that France, to maintain her position in Europe, must keep on the friendliest terms with Russia. The appointment met with great approval.

The visit to France of Winston Churchill, First Lord of the British Admiralty, early in March was regarded as an additional and timely rivet in the Anglo-French entente. Further indications of a policy of international good will were the signing of a treaty with Venezuela and the extension of the arbitration treaty with the United States for a five year period.

The Cabinet also declared itself in favor of a tariff reform measure, still pending before the Chamber of Deputies. The measure calls for trade reciprocity between France and her colonies.

## "MARIE MADELEINE" PRODUCED.

Masterlinck's Wife Has Title Role in His Play.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.  
New York, March 18.—Maurice Maeterlinck's passion play, "Marie Madeleine," was produced at the theatre of the Casino here to-night.

It is a simple tragedy, in which Christ does not appear, but the author has given the play a sense of mystery and awe which forcibly implies His presence behind the scenes. Mme. Georgette Leblanc, Maeterlinck's wife, played the part of *Mary Magdalene* with admirable skill and imagination.

There were many incongruities in the production which were hardly noticed here, where nothing is ever considered incongruous. The orchestra ushered in the play with Gluck's overture to "Iphigenia in Aulis." The audience between the acts went to an adjoining casino and played roulette, while immediately after the performance Maeterlinck went to receive a prizefight between a white man and a negro.

## WANTS SHAW PLAY CENSORED.

A. M. Scott Brings Up "Mrs. Warren's Profession" in Commons.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.  
London, March 18.—The play "Mrs. Warren's Profession," by George Bernard Shaw, was brought up in the House of Commons to-day when Alexander M. Scott, the author and member for the Bridgeman division of Glasgow, questioned Sir Alexander Ure, Lord Advocate for Scotland, as to the production of the play in Glasgow.

Mr. Scott asserted that the censorship had been evaded by sixpenny memberships in a society being sold with a book of tickets for a series of productions. Sir Alexander Ure replied that he was considering the question of instituting a prosecution of those who had evaded the censorship.

**Bandit Gets \$5,000 Ransom for Boy.**  
YAGAJAY, Cuba, March 18.—The Mayor of this town to-day paid \$5,000, the bandit chieftain a ransom of \$5,000 for the release of the Mayor's son. The boy was kidnapped more than a week ago.

## FLASHES FROM THE CABLE.

HAMBURG.—From sixty to eighty vessels, mainly small craft, were sunk off here during Monday night in a southwest-easterly hurricane. The deaths of twelve men have been reported.

Sir Edward Grey announced in the House of Commons that England had made no agreement with Germany or with Egypt to obtain the complete autonomy of Egypt after the Balkan war is over.

BERLIN.—The theft of \$31,250 worth of jewelry from the wife of a Russian army officer at a cinematograph theatre was reported to the police. The jewelry was taken from a handbag.

LONDON.—The Norwegian steamship *Storford*, from Baltimore via Malta for Braila, is reported ashore in the Black Sea, off Samson.

HONOLULU.—A heavy earthquake shock, lasting more than an hour, was recorded by the observatory seismograph at the volcano of Kilauea. It is estimated that the centre of the disturbance was 2,500 miles away.

PARIS.—National committees promoting military aviation in France have thus far spent \$800,000 collected by public subscription in purchasing 170 aeroplanes and in training seventy-six aviators. The committees have acquired sixty-five public landing stations.

## SYLVIA PANKHURST FED BY AID OF GAG

Steel Instrument Is Used to Pry Open Her Mouth.

## GUMS ALWAYS BLEEDING

George Bernard Shaw Denounces Foreible Feeding of Suffragettes at Meeting.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.  
London, March 18.—Sylvia Pankhurst has written to her mother from Holloway prison as follows:

"I am fighting, fighting, fighting. I have four, five and six wardresses every day, as well as two doctors. I am fed twice a day. They pry open my mouth with a steel gag, pressing it in where there is a gap between the teeth.

"I resist all the time. My gums are always bleeding and my shoulders are bruised from the struggling while they hold the tube in my throat. I used to feel that I should go mad at first, but got over that. My digestion is the thing that is most likely to suffer now."

George Bernard Shaw was the chief speaker at a meeting held to-night to denounce the forcible feeding of women imprisoned for suffragette outrages. The Bishop of Lincoln presided, and other prominent men who are in sympathy with the idea supported the protest.

Mr. Shaw denounced pump feeding as miserable and wanton savagery and the Government's attitude toward it as a propaganda as spite, rancor and degrading brutishness. Before this Mr. Shaw had announced that he would not appear as a champion of womanhood, because he had come to the conclusion that women were exceedingly well able to take care of themselves.

He believed that women were the stronger sex. He would like to see any man go through the experience of imprisoned suffragettes.

When part of the audience shouted "Shame!" at one of his remarks Mr. Shaw calmly retorted: "I have become hardened to that remark. It has been levelled at me for hours together, even in my own house."

Reginald McKenna, Home Secretary, was hotly assailed in the House of Commons this afternoon by Unionist members, who said his mild treatment of militant suffragettes had made a farce of law and subjected the country to mob rule.

Harold Smith, one of the speakers, demanded that McKenna resign from office as a "hopeless failure." He deemed it disgraceful that women were allowed to boast of having broken the law and said that instead of suppressing the meetings of suffragettes the Home Secretary had vainly tried to effect a cure by "barbaric" forced feeding of prisoners.

Deportation of suffragettes was suggested by Lord Robert Cecil, who intimated that lynch law would prevail if women were permitted to continue their smashing and burning.

Mr. McKenna, defending himself, pointed out that eight of the sixty-two women jailed since January 1 had to be released because they refused food. He said the country must recognize that the militants were determined upon martyrdom, and that experience had taught him the need of patience and humanity in dealing with them.

## STOCKHOLDERS ATTACK ARANA.

Insist Head of Putumayo Company Is Unfit for Liquidator.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.  
London, March 18.—Julius Arana, the head of the Amazon company which is accused of the outrages in the Putumayo district of Peru, was a silent spectator in court to-day during the proceedings for the winding up of the company's affairs. The known details of the solvency of the Amazon company and Sir Roger Casement's report as to the outrages were again stated.

Counsel for the party who want compulsory liquidation of the company and who hold only a small proportion of the shares asked for an independent liquidator, as they said that Mr. Arana was not fitted to act.

## CHINA BREAKS WITH MONGOLIA.

Moving Troops Northward, Is Reported in St. Petersburg.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.  
St. Petersburg, March 18.—President Yuan Shih-kai of China has notified the Khutukhta of Mongolia, the high Buddhist authority, that in view of the consistent misconstruction of Chinese intentions the republic of China will cease all correspondence with the Mongolian Government. China is said to be moving troops northward.

The newspapers here are continually printing views and statements which indicate that there is an expectation of war between Russia and China over Mongolia.

## SUES WIFE FOR HIS GIFTS.

Hood Wants House and \$50,000 Effects; She Asks Divorce.

More of the family affairs of Richard Hood were spread before Vice-Chancellor Stevens in Newark yesterday on the return of a rule directing Mrs. Frances Sparkes Hood to show cause why she should not be compelled to give her husband about \$50,000 worth of personal effects. The court was in doubt as to whether a gift without a transfer gives a legal title and continued the order until next Tuesday.

Hood was sued for divorce on his return from a trip abroad last October. He was arrested by an officer called by Mrs. Hood when he attempted to enter the Hood home at 541 Estelle avenue, Plainfield. The title for the house was in Mrs. Hood's name and he brought suit to have it changed to his name. The suit is pending.

Then Mr. Hood attempted to obtain a long list of personal property in the house and when he failed he secured the rule to show cause and an injunction against any adverse disposition of the effects claimed. Mrs. Hood in her answer declared that practically 95 per cent of the goods had been given to her by her husband. A letter was appended to the affidavit offering to give up certain articles named in a schedule attached.

Two automobiles were named in the list, but counsel for Mrs. Hood said that Hood had taken one car away. Mr. Hood also claimed "the most complete collection of editions of A. H. Haig in existence." Mrs. Hood declared that she had no intention of disposing of the articles in dispute, but was bending every effort to preserve them.

The Vice-Chancellor said that in his opinion the statements of Mrs. Hood relative to the alleged gifts by her husband ought to be much more specific.

## HILLS GOES TO WORCESTER.

"Father of Harvard Stadium" Becomes President of Institute.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., March 18.—Prof. Ira Nelson Hills, head of the department of engineering at Harvard, has accepted the presidency of the Worcester Polytechnic Institute. He succeeds Edmund A. Engler, resigned, and will take charge of the institute July 1.

The president-elect was graduated from the United States Naval Academy in 1878. He served in the Navy Department until Harvard called him to a chair in engineering in 1892.

Aside from his academic duties at Harvard he has taken especial interest in Harvard athletics, serving as chairman of the athletic committee for several years. The stadium was built under his supervision, gaining for him the title of "The Father of the Harvard Stadium."

## GOV. HATFIELD IN STRIKE ZONE.

Will Stay There, He Says, Until Miners' Troubles Are Settled.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., March 18.—"I am going to stay in the strike district until the trouble is settled," said Gov. Henry D. Hatfield to-night at Ekdale, on Cabin Creek, in the heart of the martial law zone. The Governor this morning went to the disturbed district on the military special train.

Gov. Hatfield will talk with the striking miners as well as with the operators. He thinks a solution of the trouble is near. It is said he believes that the whole trouble originated with the tag leaders and union agitators now being tried by the military commission.

President John P. White of the United Mine Workers of America is expected here to-morrow, when he will decide whether or not to call a Statewide strike.

## FRIEDMANN PATIENTS SEEM TO BE BETTER

Sixteen Treated Ten Days Ago Astonish Some Doctors by Improvement.

Sixteen of the tubercular patients Dr. Friedrich F. Friedmann treated on March 8 at the office of Dr. George Mannheim, 41 West Fifty-first street, met the Berlin physician at the same place yesterday afternoon and every one of them showed marked signs of improvement, according to the physicians present and Dr. Friedmann's staff.

One of the patients, who had been suffering from tuberculosis of the knee and who at the time of Dr. Friedmann's injection could do little more than bear his weight on the leg affected, yesterday was able to bend his knee with ease.

Two patients who had been suffering severe pain from tuberculosis of the kidneys and bladder said they were now scarcely aware of pain and that in other ways they had had great relief.

The twelve cases of pulmonary tuberculosis which Dr. Friedmann treated at that time all reported that they felt stronger and physically improved in every way. One especially, who had been in a weak condition when the serum was injected, doubled up his fists, bent his arms to display the fitness of his muscles, and said he had developed such a good appetite that only a good thick steak would satisfy him.

In the case of the man whose knee is infected the swelling had gone down half an inch by actual measurement. And in the cases of those suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis the temperature charts showed a condition nearer normal condition.

Dr. M. A. Sturm, one of Dr. Friedmann's assistants, who, however, was not with him in Germany, had this to say after the examination: "As the cases came in one by one and reported I could scarcely believe my eyes. They walked with fresh vigor and the color in their cheeks was natural and healthy. The two cases of kidney tuberculosis were so improved that nearly all the pain had gone and their condition was much better in every respect. Never in the history of medicine has such a thing been seen."

To-morrow morning at 10 o'clock Dr. Friedmann will hold the biggest clinic he has had in the United States. He will treat about 100 persons, men, women and children, suffering from tuberculosis of the joints in all stages of development at the Hospital for Deformities and Joint Diseases, Madison avenue and 123d street.

## LITTLE GIRLS SAW PAWNSHOP ROBBER

Describe Man Who Went Into Hester Street Basement Late Saturday Night.

## FITS A POLICE SUSPECT

Forty-second Street Store Safe Blown and Robbed on Same Night.

Two little tenement girls eventually may share, if anybody does, in the \$10,000 reward offered for the recovery of the \$250,000 diamonds stolen from the pawnshop of Martin Simons & Son, 94 Hester street, on Saturday night and for the capture of the burglars. They gave to the police yesterday what appears to be the only important clue thus far.

The children, 10 and 12 years old, live in one of the flats above the pawnshop. They said that late on Saturday night they saw a man, a stranger, pass through the tenement hallway and descend to the basement, from which the burglars are known to have dug through to the basement of the pawnshop. They were able to describe his appearance.

Deputy Commissioner Dougherty said that for the present he couldn't reveal a single word of what his men had found out about the pawnshop robbery, but he added that he isn't worrying.

The importance of what the tenement children had to tell lies in the belief that the description they gave of the cellar visitor fits that of a man suspected for some time of belonging to a gang of East Side safe crackers.

As long ago as February 1 members of the so-called burglar squad of detectives who were planted on the East Side to stop if possible a long series of robberies were paying particular attention to a saloon not far from the Hester street pawnshop of Martin Simons & Son. In that barroom there gathered from time to time four or five young men who spent money freely and had no apparent means of earning it.

Occasionally these young men stayed away from the saloon for a night. In the morning another safe robbery was reported. A man who tallies in every way with the description of one of this gang of prosperous loafers is described by the two girls.

Max Simons, the younger partner, said yesterday that the shop would be reopened either on Friday or Saturday morning for the redemption of such pledges as the thieves did not carry off. An actuary who was checking up the books yesterday probably will be at that job several days and until he is through the exact extent of the burglary will not be known.

A group of the Simonses' customers kept vigil again yesterday in Hester street outside the locked store. Placards in English and Yiddish announced that the shop would be open on Friday morning at 9 o'clock.

A safe in the Kaufman hat store at 123 West 42d street was blown open and stripped of cash and business papers last Sunday night. This store is a block away from the United Cigar Store at 216 West 42d street, where robbers ransacked a clerk and stole \$200 on Monday. The hat store episode is the sixth robbery in this well lighted neighborhood, populous at midnight, within a year.

The safe crackers got in through an empty building back of the Kaufman store, crossed a court and with a crowbar pried off bars that protected the back window. Once in they turned off a light which is left burning in the office every night and rolled the safe into a back room. Tapping an electric wire, they bored holes in the safe door with a powder drill, inserted nitroglycerine and blew the door from its hinges. According to Morris Goldstein, manager of the store, about \$400 was stolen. The burglars left a crowbar and a steel bit, but no fingerprints.

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For Fresh Warm Air or Steam or Hot Water

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The daily saving of coal, the little personal attention required and the generous amount of heat furnished—also giving the family the best possible cooking, which is essential—will make the investment a true economy.

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"In other words, we pay them fifteen per cent. for placing our advertisements."

"I realize that for the same amount I could get a deal of worth while expert advice; besides so much help with the preparation of my copy that I should have a great deal more time to give to the advertising management of the business."

"I have been trying for years to get this company to allow me to place our account with one of the Service Agencies."

"That I cannot do it is because our Board of Directors is not interested in the advertising, and will not consider any change in an agency connection which was the best that could be made when it was entered into years and years ago."

"The present arrangement is not easy for me,—is expensive for the company,—and not nearly as effective as it might be."

"But my hands are tied."

Directors of the more progressive large business enterprises are giving a good deal of attention to advertising nowadays, or they are giving their advertising managers a good deal freer hand in making contracts.

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